

## Session 3 – Conservation Plan Approach

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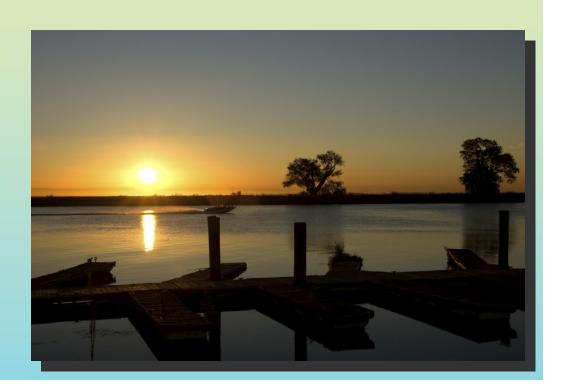


# What is conservation planning?

- Allow projects that impact species to proceed
- Project proponents implement a conservation strategy that contributes to recovery of species

# Why do conservation planning?

- Comprehensive, ecosystem-based
- Reliable funding and implementation
- Open and transparent
- Collaborative
- Voluntary
- Flexible, adaptable
- Long-term and stable
- Science-based





# What are the limitations of the existing approach?

- Piece-meal approach
- Many approvals needed from many different resource agencies
- Major delays, uncertainty, significant costs
- Limited ability to address big picture issues on a longer time scale
- Uncoordinated and small-scale mitigation



# What will the BDCP offer in terms of a better approach?





## BDCP Organization and Progress

2006

2007

- Steering Committenservation
- ·Planning Agreemencepts
  - Points of Agreement

2008

- Working Groups
- Biological Goals and Objectives
- DraftConservationStrategy
- Overview

2009

- Modeling
- Adaptive management
- Governance
- Alternatives
- Refine
   conservation
   measures
- Terrestrial species
- Draft plan



#### BDCP and Related Planning Efforts

2008—2010 2010—2015 2015—2060 To 2110+

#### **Delta Vision**

Land use, groundwater management, water conservation, recreation, governance, flood protection

Water supply

Ecosystem restoration

100 Year Vision and 50 Year Strategy

#### **BDCP**

Stakeholder collaboration

 Conservation plan with regulatory outcome
 Water supply
 Ecosystem restoration Interim measures

Near term measures

Long term measures

**BDCP Permit Term (50 years)** 

**CALFED** 

DRMS

Data informing Delta Vision and BDCP

Federal efforts: ESA Recovery Plans

Other efforts: SWRCB